DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

COMMERCIAL

Campaign Sheet.

Second Number.

NOW READY.

containing

Important Campaign Reading

Price, Two Dollars per Hundred

CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE.

SECOND PAGE.

THIRD PAGE.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Campaign Club Equipments.

92 Market Street.

Warming Churches, Dwellings and Public Buildings.

Reformed Reading School.

Reading Notice.

A New and Beautiful

Warm Refrigerator and Ventilator.

The Old Reliable

The Celebrated Screams

Camera Exquisite

The Vice Prince

Farmers' Court Clubs.

The Daily Commercial.

Republican Demonstration in Erie.

The Republicans of Erie county had their great demonstration on Tuesday evening, attending the same. It rained accordingly from early in the morning until late in the evening, but this did not deter the Republicans from carrying out their programme. A procession was formed, the splendor of whose appointments was only equaled by the enthusiasm of the participants. A profusion of transparencies were borne, among which were the following: Gen. Grant—Let us have peace. Gen. Grant—Let us have peace, and may God bless him. Gen. Grant and Schuyler Colfax—Honest and effective reconstruction made by Republicans. Gen. Grant and Henry Wilson—Honest and effective reconstruction made by Republicans. Colfax—Let us have peace. Colfax—Honest and effective reconstruction made by Republicans. A torchlight procession took place in the evening, and each large town in the county drove out in force to swell the numbers and enthusiasm. Addresses were delivered in Spanish, German and English, and altogether the demonstration was one worthy of the cause, and reflected great credit on the patriotism of Erie county.

Fire rocks in St. James's Park, London, are now being tested for the use of a powerful attraction. The ground is first picked up, then covered with loose powder and a composition of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal. The explosive is then set on fire, and immediately there rises a large mass of flame, the colors of which can be changed at pleasure by the introduction of different metallic salts into the composition. The effect is said to be magnificent.

The Paris correspondent of United States Bonds, which has been on their way for a few days, and consisting of upwards of $1,000,000 in coupon bonds, was received by the Assistant Treasurer on Saturday. The package, it is said, was forwarded by express to Saint Louis, and from there to Washington, where it will be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stated that the bonds were sent to Paris for the purpose of being exchanged for bonds of smaller denominations, but the exchange could not be effected in time to send the bonds back by the steamer which left New York on the 5th inst. It is said that the bonds were sent to Paris by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the exchange could have been made in a few days, but the delay occurred in the custom house at Washington on their arrival there.

The Commercial, of the 4th inst., says: "There is a curling look in this city these days that completely is capsizing the Democratic party. Democrats are getting a large dose of money that comes from the bank safe. All the honest dollars that if the Gulf could have from the work of honest labor. It made very little committee to avoid them. In the Democratic party there were employers and all the profits from the capital to labor, and the profits from the labor to the capital. Democrats are getting their pay, but it is the pay of the one who has to pay. Working men ought to be aware of the fact that the Democratic party is the party of monopolists. It protects banks, it protects the rich, because they are the ones who have to pay. Democrats

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

For President,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
of Indiana.

State Ticket.

Auditor General—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
Congress-at-large—CHARLES E. BOYLE,
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE.
Congress-District—DARWIN PHELPS.

County Ticket.

Senate—JOHN S. CHAMBERS.
Assembly—GEORGE WILSON, MILES A. MYER,
WILLIAM M. SHIRAS, JAMES PARKER.
Sheriff—RICHARD H. MORRIS.
Prothonotary—EDWARD H. PEARSON.
County Commissioner—ANDREW GARVEY.
Auditor—JAMES S. H. ELLIS.
County Surveyor—A. W. RUSSELL.
Coroner—DAVID SHIELDS.
Director of the Poor—D. G. MORRIS.

City Ticket.

Mayor—JAMES M. GUTHRIE.
Controller—ROBERT S. MCCARGO.
Treasurer—C. C. CHRISTY.

It affords us pleasure to announce that General A. E. Reed, who recently spoke in Pittsburgh, with so much satisfaction to all who heard him, is the Republican nominee for Congress in the Third District of Washington. We wish we could feel sure of his election.

We'll B. Reed, of Georgia, is now in the North, to offer himself, free of cost, to the National Democratic Committee. What he particularly desires to do is to convince the people of the North that they do not understand the South, and are laboring under totally erroneous notions in this respect. We hope Reed will have a chance, and as Western Pennsylvania is generally about as benighted a region in this respect as can be anywhere found, we hope he will come here first.

The Pittsburgh *Post* still withholds the letter of Gen. Dix from its readers. It does not dare to print it. Although as an important political document, and an interesting piece of intelligence, it was forwarded by the Associated Press, the *Post* suppressed it. It could not harmonize sophistically concealed the influence it is calculated to exert, especially on the minds of Democrats. The *Post*, its former Simon, spoke highly of General Dix as a Democrat. On his patriotism, even now, it will not dare to cast a doubt. Why then undertake to keep from its readers the knowledge of one of the most important acts of his whole life?

Gen. Fred Schumacher, of Luzerne county, will address the German fellow citizens this evening at City Hall. He will speak in Birmingham to-morrow evening, and in Allentown on Wednesday evening. The Captain brings cheering intelligence from the mining districts of the State, in which he has been speaking since August 20th. He is confident of large Republican gains in Lehigh, Luzerne and Northampton counties, and believes that Carbon will give a Republican majority. He confirms our statement of a few weeks ago that there is almost a certainty that Judge Woodward will be elected by Tuscarora district. In the Twenty-first Congressional District, the Republicans in that District are determined that confidential accusations or papers shall not win the time. There have been large accessions to the Republicans from the German population, and altogether the canvass in the Democratic districts is largely in our favor.

Captain Schumacher is an effective speaker, and addresses himself to his German fellow citizens. It is hoped they will turn out this evening in their full strength, and give him one of their customary enthusiastic welcomes.

The report of the Platform Committee in the Labor Congress, in session in New York, contains a resolution recommending "to the workingmen and women of the country that, in case they are pressed for want of employment, they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be compact with its natural advantages it will result both in individual relief and national advantages." That the resolution sees that it is for the interest of indefinite thousands of mechanics—especially poor ones—nearly crowding into cities for a bare living, to seek public lands, it would have more directly met the case. It is undeniably the fact that a pernicious disposition prevails to crowd into cities, where, if wages are higher, the opportunities for indulging expenditures into are correspondingly greater, whereby hundreds and thousands of men are rendered unmanly and their families made miserable. But the toil which many mechanics mentally regard as a mere subsistence, would in a few years place them on the high road to competence on the soil in well selected localities in the new country. The possession of property tends something to attach to it. If good judgment has been used, the toil and privation incident to progress for improving and bettering land, in nine cases out of ten, will ultimately in almost any of the new States, prove a profitable investment. A great majority of large fortunes have been founded in real estate, and although not all or perhaps a considerable part who put their economy and labor into it will get rich, yet a very large proportion will secure for themselves and their families a more permanent subsistence and a larger share of this world's comforts, at the same time a good degree of exemption from the sickly strain incident to the hand-to-mouth way of living of the great body of mechanics and specially skilled and favorably circumstanced, with whom life is a perpetual struggle for bread. Rent by any other expenditure of time and time. There is nothing in rural life at all comparable to this, yet our cities are crowded with those who prefer to engage in such struggle, to a life of independence, ultimate competency and perhaps actual riches. We think the Labor Congress might have found here a wide field for the display of the ideas of political economy and social science. But the 4 communication quoted above, as far as it goes, is in the right direction.

HOW WILL THE TWO PARTIES VOTE?

The relief issues appear to be engines of influence or compelling a large proportion of the masses in the Southern States to vote for Seymour and Blair. As this would be entirely contrary to the expectation that was entertained when suffrage was required to be extended to the negroes, who, though generally ignorant, were believed to be perfectly loyal and capable of comprehending right from wrong, right from cousins, the result will be awaited with special interest.

That great numbers, if not a vast majority of the negroes would be controlled by their former masters, was urged as the reason why negro suffrage would be forfeiture, but the belief prevailed that the intense loyalty of the negroes, as shown in many ways, could be relied on, so far as any question growing out of the war was concerned, and that he could safely be trusted with the ballot to counteract what else evil their former masters might do. This was of the question decided it. Whether it does correct or erroneous, will be determined at the November election.

We do not expect to find the negro exhibiting greater intelligence than the white man, but we have a right to expect that he will not join the enemies of the Government. By voting for Seymour and Blair the late slaves will allow that though they have been set free, they still are the instruments whereby their former masters can be harassed, poor at the ballot box, and in the end thing are as nearly restored.

How we should feel one side of the fact, that many negroes will vote with their late masters, because they believe that they will be benefited by their success. They should take into consideration the fact that they are placed by their enfranchisement in the position to contribute to the defeat of the Democratic party, and thereby give aid to its continuance in power. It may be that they should have known better, but they have not. Is it a crime? Is it not a misfortune? Is it not a misfortune that they were many do not succumb to the opinion of good companions brought to bear against them. With thousands it is a question of life and death. But how many will vote with their old masters against their own and the country's interest, and how many from choice, is a question of more importance to the enfranchised negro than anything else, and the election will be awaited with peculiar interest.

MAINE BLACKBERRIES.

Maine Blackberries has been "called" to about one thousand persons. At least about that number of names claiming to represent persons pretending that they are "deeply impressed with the importance of having our municipal affairs administered with energy and impartiality, and conducted as far as possible from the corrupting influences of party considerations." *Energy* and *impartiality!* The "energy" consists in those promises which have never been redeemed, and the "impartiality" in allowing everybody to do about as he pleases. The administration never was so lax as now. The Sunday laws are habitually violated, houses of prostitution flourish, gambling hells are in full blast, and riot and outrage are notorious everywhere. A well-known gambler remarked in the hearing of a friend, the other day, "that he would give five hundred dollars to have Mayor Richardson re-elected." This is the feeling among all classes of lawless freedom. It pays them to have in office a man of such *energy* and *impartiality*, and who is free from all "corrupting influences." The "call" then alludes to the "singular ability and the "progressiveness" with which the administration has been characterized, and concludes by "hoping that you (Mr. Blackburne) will be induced to yield to our request," etc. The "ability and zeal" are truly singular—the most singular ever known in the history of our city, because they are exerted almost exclusively to securing a renomination. Then the tomfoolery of "hoping the Mayor would be induced to yield," when he has been publicly begging the position for months! Really, if we did not suspect that the "call" was written by the gentleman who does up all Mr. Blackburne's "state papers," we would be disposed to regard it as a clever piece of irony. So much for the call.

As for the names, we can only say that there are so many—a few over one thousand—and that there may not be five hundred voters in the list. It is not a remarkable fact one hundred policemen should, in the period of two months, gather up ten names such as this populous region. We know that some men have signed the call very unwillingly, and one instance is given in which the signer declares that he will vote an open ticket for Mr. Bacon. But it is useless to waste words on this fawning call. It amounts to nothing. Mayor Richardson is "called," so he says, but not chosen," and he not going to be. He the all or his police he has made his "sailing" sure, but fortunately all this humiliation will have but little effect upon his election. He has had his day, and must stand aside for a better man.

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION IN SWEDEN.

The success of the Republican party, the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency and the infinitesimal to an overwhelming vote of the principles laid down in the platform of the Chicago Convention, being clearly sound, Government securities are constantly advancing, and gold is declining. This is a perfectly natural result proceeding from a cause embracing the political prospect. And it shows that in the result of the pending canvass are involved the credit and prosperity of the nation.

Intelligent foreigners understand perfectly the bearings of the questions at issue and the meaning of our party divisions. Abroad so well as at home they understand that the success of the Democratic party now would be as much against our national honor as the success in 1864 would have been against the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. In 1864 it was understood perfectly well all over the world that the election of McClellan would be the virtual triumph of the rebellion; and now the election of Seymour, it is everywhere understood, would mean the virtual repudiation of the National debt and the setting aside of the verdict of the war.

On Seymour's nomination Government securities declined and gold advanced. As the prospect of his defeat becomes more and more assured, the securities advance and gold declines.

Both at home and abroad it is the settled conviction of intelligent men that with the election of Seymour the symptoms immediately following his nomination, would be finally suppressed, and that the election of General Grant is the sole reliance of the nation. Hence the favorable indications as seen in the price of Government securities and gold.

The election of Grant will be the commencement of an era of unexampled prosperity. The plentiful supply of capital in the country will then come out for safety it will have been treated. Now employees will be prospected and prosecuted. Commerce and manufactures will flourish again. Labor will have employment and good pay in the place of the depression and doubt of the past few years. Industry and confidence will prevail everywhere, as the necessary and immediate result of the peace and stability which General Grant's election will render certain. This is the view which will guide the great mass of the people in their action in November, and the prospect now is that the consequence will be the defeat of Seymour more overwhelmingly than any man who ever came before the American people.

SWEDEN IN SUBJUGATION.

Despite the spiteful spirit which lurks in the above reference to one whom the *Post* has in custom appointed the his own worth, we accept the proposition as fair. Taking everything into consideration, it is our candid opinion that a better managed denunciation was never witnessed in the country. Neither the pelting rain nor the mud, which was ankle deep, prevented the General and his command from following out the programme to the letter. We will give the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania the clearest skies, the driest roadways, months of preparation where the Republicans had weeks, and even then we will stake an eagle "with a ring in it" against all the dead roosters in the *Post* establishment, that they cannot muster a fourth of the number, a fourth part of the hats, (unless in the window line.)

Since General Sweitzer has declared for Seymour, his knowledge of military matters, and his abilities as a commander are no worthy of serious discussion by the *Post*. General Dix since he has had the backbone to write his letter, placing himself upon a similar footing, is no longer worthy of the confidence which should be reposed in a diplomat. Seymour, James T. Brady, and a host of others who once represented the fairies of the Democracy are now the arch things to imbecility. How utterly forgetting are these exhibitions of malice, are unknowingly on the part of Democratic orators! They remind us of the boy who we asked in something like our own age, just come to court.

"Now, Winnie, my Boss, in making up your campaign on the stump in Pennsylvania, the two sessions and three Representatives in Congress from New Hampshire are going to the stump in this State. We think we can make a good deal of capital out of the fact that in the State and elections in a majority more extensively than any other paper, it would be well to have those unfortunate opponents made known through the columns."

The "welcoming" excitement in Washington, New York, is dying out. The day got several times, and the *Herald* says there appears to be a "scarcity of enthusiasm" in that locality. No doubt the Democratic fires have been burning in dinner hours and fighting grog sometimes are leading elements have regarded the whole thing with aversion, so far as the "welcome" and his followers are concerned.

The *Bound Table*, which in its politics is as severe as its extreme dignity and stupidity will permit, expresses the opinion that "that he elected the confederate states would have united more independently." If that goes on the Democracy can see the probability of the South seceding another attempt, it is insisted that, in spite of the disfranchisement, suppose that the white people of the South, if, after all, the Democracy can't do it, have another fight, in the belief or understanding that, should they succeed in the war, Grant and England, as the *Round Table* supposes they might, will not interfere in the quarrel, or the question of secession would become the issue in the presidential programme.

SMALL NOTES.

The ingratitude of Republics is proverbial. How often are we reminded to shame by the ostrich conduct on the part of the Government, to provide for the wellbeing or comfort of those who have perilled their lives in defence of the country! Where are the pensioners of the war of 1812? Dead, or left to die of starvation, or in the depths of poverty, in the midst of abundance. Even in this State, we think it is still worse to behold the ingratitude of a political party. Governments are an aggregated form of principles and individuals, in, after all, a cold, calculating, sentimental, unsympathetic aggregate, while political parties are held together in the bonds of a common sympathy. Ingratitude on their part is inexcusable, indescribable. If we are correct in our conclusions, what must be the feelings of the 4,000 soldiers of ours are being sent to Pittsburgh and other places in Pennsylvania under the pretense of going to vote, but really for the purpose of aiding, at the October election, Republicans candidates for low offices and vigilant. Remember, every man's residence in the State, and vote in any election district, with taken paid within two months before the election, is entitled to an honest ballot. It would be well to have an eye on the police book in every town.

STATE POLITICS.

Jefferson County.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROOKVILLE, Sept. 26, 1868.

The *Post*, with the dogma of hatreds on the brain, has infused new life into the dead-and-gone "Democracy" in this region. The Buchanan element is here in force, and every office in the county will be contested, from the President down. We really hope Seymour will be elected, because the election will serve to remove the Democracy from the field and the Republican party can settle down to the work of reconstruction. That he will be elected I have never a confident conviction—not exactly a belief, but a confident conviction, and if he should we will have a Democratic Legislature, and that is the last we would see of Democracy for a long time to come. Thanks then to the *Post* and its Democratic allies, for they are doing a good work, which has

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

FOR SALE.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE BANKING HOUSE

of

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Saturday Evening, September 26, 1868.

The week closes on rather accumulations one of our local money market. Contrary to its usual condition at the end of the quarterly statements of the banks, there are no symptoms to report that there is an unwonted pressure of loans to discount customers paper, and neither is there any appreciation of rate and disturbance from the usual influences that have operated so seriously during quarterly statement times to the easy working of the money market.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, September 26, 1868:

	Balances.	Clearings.
Monday, 21	$	$
Tuesday, 22		
Wednesday, 23		
Thursday, 24		
Friday, 25		
Saturday, 26		
Totals		

—In New York the Times remarks that the market for money shows no general shadow of tightening, save that of the call rate, the cause of supply in the quarterly settlements, which generally ease off rates. But the drawn interest on the bank deposits has made a difference in the market, and the quote of 6 per cent is now no longer fictitious.

—Sterling is in demand, with small sales at 9[illegible]. A round lot would command 9[illegible] bankers. Bankers' sterling is also firm, though prices are unchanged at 9[illegible]. Gold is nominally 9[illegible] bid.

—Bonds are quiet and nominally unchanged and firm with the tight and $ in a small way.

—Stocks—During the whole week the stock market has been dull and prices weak. Reports from the East state the supply of flour and wheat is more than the demand and that the money and commercial interests complain that the tendency of the market is downward. We have no particular change to note in prices, and continue to quote from [illegible] for Reading, [illegible] for Pennsylvania, [illegible] for Erie, [illegible] for Northwestern, [illegible] for Fort Wayne, [illegible] for Rock Island, [illegible] for Pittsburg, [illegible] for Cleveland and Pittsburg, [illegible] for Cleveland and Toledo, [illegible] for Michigan Southern, [illegible] for New York Central, [illegible] for Illinois Central, [illegible] for Cumberland preferred, [illegible] for Cumberland common, [illegible] for Canton, [illegible] for Western Union Telegraph, [illegible] for Quicksilver, [illegible] for Mariposa preferred, [illegible] for Mariposa common, [illegible] for Pacific Mail, [illegible] for Adams Express, [illegible] for American Express, [illegible] for United States Express, [illegible] for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, [illegible] for Canton Co., [illegible] for Boston Water Power, [illegible] for Chicago and Rock Island, [illegible] for Hudson River, [illegible] for Michigan Central, [illegible] for Panama, [illegible] for Ohio and Mississippi certificates, [illegible] for Ohio and Mississippi preferred, [illegible] for Terre Haute common, [illegible] for Terre Haute preferred, [illegible] for Chicago and Northwestern common, [illegible] for Chicago and Northwestern preferred, [illegible] for Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, [illegible] for Chicago and Alton, [illegible] for Chicago and Alton preferred, [illegible] for Missouri, Kansas and Texas, [illegible] for Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, [illegible] for Atlantic and Great Western, [illegible] for Atlantic and Great Western preferred, [illegible] for Ohio and Mississippi consolidated bonds, [illegible] for Illinois Central bonds, [illegible] for Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago bonds, [illegible] for Pittsburg and Connellsville bonds, [illegible] for Cleveland and Pittsburg bonds, [illegible] for Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis bonds, [illegible] for Pittsburg and Steubenville bonds, [illegible] for Allegheny Valley bonds, [illegible] for Pittsburg and Connellsville bonds, [illegible] for Cleveland and Pittsburg bonds, [illegible] for Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1868.
Observations taken by Observatory of Duquesne College, Lat. 40 deg. 26 min. 30 sec. N., Long. 80 deg. 1 min. 15 sec. W.

7 a. m.	
2 p. m.	
9 p. m.	
Mean	

Rivers.—City Council meets this afternoon and Select and Common this evening.

The Courts.—In the Common Pleas courts cases in the morning, at 10 o'clock. Proceedings will please take notice.

The Free Bridge Scheme.—The bonds for the erection of the new City Hall to the amount of $500,000 have been printed. The greater part of them were signed by the Councilmanic committee.

Pensioners.—Pensioners of the county, residing in the city, are requested to call at the Collector's office, Diamond alley, for the issue of their certificates, where no fee is exacted.

Fair Postponed.—The Fair of the Monongahela Valley Agricultural Society, at Monongahela City, has been postponed to October 6th and 9th.

Fair at Bridgewater.—The Fair at the Bridgewater Methodist Church will be continued to-day and to-morrow, from 2 to 6 o'clock, each day. The church is in the borough of Bridgewater, Second Ward, Allegheny.

Dr. Theodore C. Hunter, of Allegheny City, starts for Europe to-day. He intends being absent about a year, attending the lectures of the most celebrated professors of Europe for the benefit of his profession.

New Engine at Central Fire.—A meeting of the subscribers to the engine stock of the Allegheny and the Hill Run Passenger Railway will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at Central Fire Engine House, Allegheny, to organize the company, and elect a board of managers.

Grand Review.—A grand review of the Ninth Regiment will take place on the 2d inst. at the Fair Ground, under the auspices of the Ringgold Cavalry. The officers and members of the Ringgold Cavalry will parade with their full regimental uniform, and will be assisted by a number of visiting companies. Each company will be accompanied by a band of music. The line will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M., and the review will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Each company will be allowed to bring a number of ladies in carriages to witness the review. The Ringgold Cavalry have made extensive preparations for the occasion, and will endeavor to make it a success. Tickets of admission, 50c. each.

Fancy Goods on Duty.—Gustave Fouin & Bro., Parisian merchants, arrived in the city early yesterday morning from Europe, and were met by the Custom House officers at the Allegheny Valley Railroad depot, and escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, where they remained over night. This morning they left for the city of the St. Charles to-day.

New York Hose Coming Here.—The new Hook and Ladder truck for the Fire Department of Pittsburgh, and which will take the place of one of the steam engines now in use, is expected to be shipped from the East, and will arrive here next week. The truck is a handsome piece of workmanship, and will be a great improvement on the old style of machinery in use. It is expected that the truck will be ready for operation by the 1st of October.

Engine House.—We learn that on Wednesday night last four horses taken with out leaving their stables, near the Engine House from the Monongahela, near the Glass Works, Lock and Dam No. 1, on the Monongahela river, and floating over the dam were discovered on the following morning by the lockmaster, and the weight carried the animals over the dam. The horses were not injured, and were but slightly bruised. The greater part of the animals belonged to the Messrs. Graff.

Election of Officers.—An election for officers of the Central engine Company No. 2, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Engine House, on Fourth street, on Saturday evening, and not on Monday evening, as stated.

W. C. James, George W. A. Caven, A. McWilliams, W. Williams, Joseph Fleming, Alexander Stevenson, H. C. W. D. Barker, Wm. Wallace, Jas. A. Wilson, Jas. Hughes, Jr., A. S. Bell, Wm. Robinson, Lucy Ann Wilson, Mollie Nettleton, Lucy Ann Wilson, Geo.

Gone Home.—Otto Bower, the Record Fair Fiddler, who died both crazy during the second day of his confinement in the Penitentiary, was taken home yesterday morning by his friends, with his violin organ. On leaving he took up a position on Fifth avenue, opposite the Custom House, and a large crowd was soon attracted by the music of the violin organ. The procession then started for Bedford alley in order to enable the friends of the deceased to make some preparations for the funeral.

Runaway.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a horse attached to a buggy, in which were Mr. Wm. Bell, of Penn and Sixth streets, and his son, became frightened at a locomotive on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and ran away, throwing both occupants out. Mr. Bell was severely bruised about the head, and his son received a slight scratch on the face. The buggy was somewhat damaged. The horse was stopped by a citizen before it had proceeded far